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FACTS ON FILE
Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

Week in Headlines

Reds drove Allies off "Old Baldy" in Korean battle.
McCarthy attack delayed Senate confirmation of Charles E. Bohlen as U.S. Amb. to Russia.
West studied conflicting developments in Soviet policy line.
British Dowager Queen Mary died.
French Premier Mayer began conferences in Washington.
Atomic test blast in Nevada believed trial of artillery.
Eisenhower approved end of RFC, asked Agri. Dept. reforms.
Shirley Booth, Gary Cooper, deMille picture won "Oscars."

KOREA

Reds Take 'Old Baldy' Hill. An attack by Chinese Communists begun Mar. 23 forced American & Colombian troops of the U.S. 8th Army's 7th Division to withdraw Mar. 26 from Old Baldy, a strategic hill west of Chorwon on the west-central Korean front. The Chinese attacked despite thawing & rainy weather with 3,500 men and both they & the 7th Division threw reinforcements into the battle Mar. 24. Both sides employed intense artillery & mortar fire and were said to have suffered severe casualties. The Allies subjected Old Baldy to heavy aerial attack after yielding it to the Reds and Maj. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, 7th Division commander, promised Mar. 26 to "retake Old Baldy—and soon." Allied troops were reported holding off Red attacks Mar. 26 on the approaches to Bunker Hill, western front bulwark against a Communist advance toward Seoul. [See p. 82H]

Carrier-based U.S. Navy planes carried out their heaviest strike in 6 months Mar. 21 when 175 fighter-bombers attacked industries in the Chongjin area of northeastern Korea, 30 mi. from Manchuria. U.S. 5th AF report on plane losses the week of Mar. 14-20: at least 5 Red MIG-15 jets downed in dogfights as against 2 F-84 Thunderjets lost to enemy ground fire, 3 other planes to other causes. [See p. 82J]

U.S. casualties in Korea reached a total of 131,524 (23,298 dead) Mar. 20. the Defense Dept. reported Mar. 25. [See p. 82J-K]

(Lt. Col. Harry A. Clark of Columbus, Ga. was the officer rescued by Pvt. Courtney L. Stanley Mar. 17.) [See p. 82H-J]

Prisoners. A series of Red POW riots on Yongcho Island near Koje began with a mutiny Mar. 7 in which 23 prisoners were killed & 42 injured. The UN Command reported other disorders there Mar. 19, 23 & 24 and on Koje Mar. 24. One mutinous prisoner was killed on Koje Mar. 19. [See p. 66N-P]

Red guerrilla forces in South Korea were reported by the ROK Govt. Mar. 14 to have dwindled to about 770 members after the killing or capture of 14,000 by the South Korean Army & police the past 15 months. [See p. 43G] . . . **Gen. James A. Van Fleet's** testimony of Mar. 5, 6 & 10 was made public by the U.S. Senate Armed Services Com. Mar. 22. He said that: the Reds were on the verge of defeat when they obtained a truce conference in June 1951; the 8th Army lacked adequate ammunition to meet a major Red offensive; the war should be confined to Korea if possible without sacrificing "military victory"; there would be no peace "until you have it out with Russia" but he would press for a peaceful understanding without getting into "a shooting war." [See p. 76B-C] . . . **Commonwealth Division** was withdrawn from the front to reserve Jan. 31 for the first time since it was formed in July 1951, it was disclosed Mar. 11. [See p. 50C] . . . **Dr. Howard A. Rusk** of New York, head of an American-Korean study mission, announced in Tokio Mar. 21 that a center for rehabilitation of war-maimed South Koreans would be established in Tongnae. [See p. 66N] . . . **Brig. Gen. P. D. Ginder's** assignment as U.S. 45th Infantry Div. commander in Korea to succeed Maj. Gen. David L. Ruffner was announced Mar. 19. . . . **Dr. Kal Hong Ki** replaced Clarence Ryee Mar. 7 as ROK Govt. press officer. [See Vol. XII, p. 181L]

COLD WAR

Soviet 'Peace' Gestures Studied. Western diplomats watched this week for signs of moderation in the foreign policy of the new Soviet regime. They cited these developments as favorable:

• Moscow Radio, which ever since World War II had given the USSR all credit for defeating Germany & Japan, changed its line Mar. 21 and said "coordination" of Soviet, U.S. & British efforts produced "a common victory" over the Axis. Commentator Boris Leontyev declared that "peaceful coexistence" of the capitalist & socialist systems "is perhaps one of the most crucial issues of our time." Another Moscow broadcast Mar. 22 said "no one in the USSR wants war" and anyone there who favored war was sent "to a lunatic asylum or to prison." [See p. 81B]

• Britain announced Mar. 20 that Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov had agreed to intervene to obtain the release of 9 British diplomats & missionaries held by North Korea since the outbreak of the Korean war. Moscow previously had refused to help secure their release. [See Vol. XII, p. 30K]

• The Reds in Germany reopened the Mittelland Canal to interzonal traffic Mar. 25 after announcing that the Rothensee locks in the Soviet zone, closed since August for "repairs," were ready for service. Britain Mar. 24 accepted (with U.S., British & French approval) the Soviet offer to discuss measures for avoiding German air incidents. Although Moscow *Pravda* Mar. 24 denounced the West German Bundestag's ratification of the EDC treaty & Western peace contract, the Reds in Germany made no retaliatory moves immediately. [See pp. 81F, 82B]

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Mar. 20 his department was still seeking to evaluate the ostensibly peaceful declarations of new Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov but had reached no conclusion. Mayor Ernst Reuter of West Berlin, who called on Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 20 during a visit to Washington, said both he & the President expressed "amazement" that the Russians had expressed "regret" over their shooting down of a British plane in Germany. [See pp. 81C, 2B]

UN Attacks Continue. Soviet-bloc spokesmen delivered unrestrained attacks on the U.S. Mar. 23-26 during debate in the UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. (New York) on Czech charges that the U.S. practiced "aggression" by aiding East European anti-Communists with MSA funds. The Czech resolution for UN condemnation of the U.S. was rejected by the committee, 41-5, Mar. 26. Only the Soviet bloc supported it but 14 nations—mostly Arabs & Asians—abstained. Arabs said they saw "some merit" in Czech charges that "international Zionism" was allied with a global "5th column."

U.S. delegate Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. denied before the committee Mar. 23 that MSA funds were used to finance espionage & sabotage in Iron Curtain countries as charged by Red delegates. Lodge said MSA funds earmarked for aid to Eastern anti-Communists were used only to contribute to their welfare after they became exiles. Lodge declared Mar. 25 that the U.S. was ready to meet Russia "halfway at any time" to achieve peace but would continue to aid free peoples as long as Soviet aggression made it necessary. [See Vol. XII, p. 262D]

The Political Com. voted 50-5 Mar. 21 for a resolution

TRUMAN SAYS RED PACTS WORTHLESS. Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman said Mar. 23: "It was my experience that the Russians broke every agreement they made." (The Trumans & daughter Margaret sailed from San Francisco Mar. 21 to vacation in Hawaii, stopped in Los Angeles Mar. 23.) The U.S. House Forgn. Affairs Com. said in a detailed report Mar. 12 that Russia had violated at least 37 provisions of 16 international agreements on 72 specific subjects since World War II. [See pp. 77G, 65H]

recommending that the UN Disarmament Comm. continue its work and that all UN countries cooperate with it. The committee rejected a Soviet resolution to condemn the commission as a device through which the U.S. could obtain "intelligence reports." [See p. 81C]

Kamchatka Incident Disputed. The Soviet Govt. Mar. 23 rejected a U.S. protest over the shooting incident Mar. 15 involving a U.S. RB-50 reconnaissance plane & a Soviet MIG-15 fighter off Kamchatka Peninsula, Siberia. Moscow said the RB-50 twice "violated" Siberian air space and carried out "visual reconnaissance on a large scale" over Kamchatka. The U.S. State Dept. disputed Moscow's version of the incident Mar. 24. (Sen. Ralph E. Flanders [R., Vt.] said Mar. 20 the RB-50 may have been on a "useful mission" but was far beyond the range of normal weather reconnaissance flights from Alaska. He charged that the USAF had issued a "false report" on the incident to mislead the U.S. public. [See p. 81E]

Tito Leaves Britain. Yugoslav Pres. Marshal Tito ended his visit to Britain Mar. 21 with the declaration that it would result in closer "collaboration" between Yugoslavia & Britain. A communiqué on Tito's talks with British leaders Mar. 20 said they would not regard "aggression in Europe" as a "local" matter—an implied British promise to help Yugoslavia if it were attacked by Cominform countries. British Prime Min. Winston Churchill was said Mar. 19 to have declined to formalize commitments to Yugoslavia pending further efforts to settle the Yugoslav-Italian dispute over Trieste. The British disclosed Mar. 21 that Tito promised to liberalize his regime and try to settle its differences with the Roman Catholic church. [See p. 82C]

Mayer Starts U.S. Talks. French Premier René Mayer opened conferences in Washington with Pres. Eisenhower, State Secy. John Foster Dulles & other U.S. leaders Mar. 26 on Indo-Chinese & European questions. Dulles & Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon greeted Mayer when he arrived by plane Mar. 25. The Premier refused to start his flight to Washington from Paris Mar. 24 until Parliament approved a $220 million Govt. loan from the Bank of France to meet current expenses. He also delayed his takeoff until an EDC committee in Paris agreed tentatively that concessions demanded by France would be provided through 6-nation orders to a European Army command. This would avoid the necessity of formal ratification of protocols originally proposed by France. [See pp. 82B, 51F]

Burma vs. Chinese Nationalists. The Burmese Govt. submitted Mar. 26 a formal complaint to the UN Gen. Assembly against "aggression" in Burma by 12,000 Chinese Nationalist guerrillas "directed & supported by the Govt. of Formosa" in operations near the Burmese frontiers with Red China & Thailand. Burmese Defense Min. Ba Swe charged Mar. 11 that "a few Americans" had helped train & arm the guerrillas but not as agents of the U.S. Govt. He said the "China Lobby" in the U.S. was "more or less interested in the affair." The Thai Govt. said Mar. 24 it was willing to let the Nationalists in Burma be repatriated to Formosa via Thailand if they first surrendered arms to Burmese authorities. There were conflicting reports from Formosa Mar. 20-21 that Gen. Li Mi, commander of the Nationalist force in Burma had (a) died in a Taipei hospital after a trip from Burma and (b) was recovering in Taipei following a stroke. Li's force retreated from Yunnan Province when it was overrun by the Chinese Reds in 1949. His present force in Burma was said to consist of 3,000 regular Nationalist troops, the rest guerrillas. [See p. 57J-K; Vol. XI, 274C]

(The Interior Ministry on Formosa reported Mar. 19 that 7,000 guerrillas had won control of a large triangular area embracing parts of Sinkiang, Kansu & Tsinghai Provinces of northwest China. The Nationalists also reported Mar. 2 a guerrilla raid Feb. 8 on Onpo, a South China town on Luichow Peninsula, 150 mi. north of Hainan Island.) [See p. 33E-F]

Malaya. Gen. Sir Gerald Templer, British High Commissioner, announced cancellation Mar. 18 of an emergency regulation whereby Malayans could be detained or deported en masse. The law, used in punishing villages for collaboration with Red guerrillas, had been widely criticized in the British Parliament & press. Templer warned in a speech to the opening session of the Legislative Council in Kuala Lumpur against public complacency about the guerrilla threat. The British military in Malaya reported Mar. 2 that terrorists lost 55 killed, 36 surrendered, 15 wounded & one captured as against one soldier killed during February. A report by security forces Jan. 15 listed 1952 casualties as 1,135 guerrillas killed as against 342 civilians, 207 policemen, an undisclosed number of soldiers. The death from tuberculosis of Lau Mah, a terrorist political leader, was reported Mar. 14. British troops killed Cnong Nam Wah, 30, a Communist field commander, Jan. 17. Malayan Red leader Mohammed Bin Indara was executed in Taiping Jan. 30. [See p. 82E, Vol. XII, 403D]

New Red Leaders. The Soviet Communist Party Central Com. announced Mar. 21 that Premier Georgi M. Malenkov had voluntarily given up his post as a party secretary but remained as first member of the CP Presidium. (Stalin made the CP secretaryship preeminent, ruled the USSR from that office alone from the mid-1920s until 1939.) The party announced a new secretariat consisting of Nikita S. Khruschev, Mikail A. Suslov, Peter N. Pospelov, Nikolai N. Shatalin & Semyon D. Ignatiev. [See pp. 85L, 74N]

The Czech Parliament Mar. 21 elected Premier Antonin Zapotocky, 68, as Czech President to succeed the late Klement Gottwald, and he elevated Vice Premier Viliam Siroky, 50, to the Premiership. Vice Premier Antonin Novotny, 48, was assigned to direct the Communist Party secretariat. All were original organizers of the Czech CP in 1921. Zapotocky was leader of Czech labor unions whose armed "action committees" helped stage the Red coup in 1948. [See p. 81K-M]

Pablo Picasso, Spanish-born Communist painter, was rebuked by the French CP Central Com. Mar. 18 for an unheroic sketch of Joseph Stalin contributed to the French Communist weekly *Les Lettres Française* after Stalin's death. Poet Louis Aragon, editor of the weekly, confessed Mar. 19 his "mistake" in publishing the sketch. Picasso merely expressed regret that party leaders did not like it. [See Vol. XII, p. 236A]

Latin-America's production of goods & services in 1952 totaled $40 billion as against $28.5 billion in 1945, an annual rate increase of 4.8%, the UN Econ. Comm. for Latin America reported Mar. 20. Per capita consumption of goods & services rose from $172 in 1945 to $205 in 1952. The report noted that Latin America's outstanding economic development in recent years had been "the remarkable expanse in manufacturing." Industrial production in 1952 amounted to $11.4 billion, 36.4% more than the $8.35 billion obtained through agriculture. [See Vol. XII, 255G, 110D] . . . **Iceland** became the first UN member to pay 1953 dues in full, according to a UN financial statement as of Feb. 28, announced Mar. 12. [See p. 36C] . . . **Israeli** Labor Min. Mrs. Golda Myerson was named Mar. 16 to head the Israeli delegation to the UN, replacing Amb.-to-U.S. Abba S. Eban. [See Vol. XII, p. 423H; VIII, 31G] . . . **Intl. Bank** loans to 29 nations & territories totaled $1,587,766,464 since June 1946, a supplementary annual report showed Mar. 18. Bank earnings since June 1952 totaled $11,200,000 and membership rose to 54 with the admission of West Germany, Japan & Jordan. (A $14 million loan, guaranteed by Britain, was made Mar. 11 to Northern Rhodesia for expansion of railways serving Northern & Southern Rhodesia & Bechuanaland.) [See pp. 51K, 46L] . . . **Japan** named ex-Amb.-to-France Renzo Sawada Mar. 11 as its permanent observer at the UN. [See Vol. XII, p. 410M-N]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Approves RFC Demise. Pres. Eisenhower met with Congressional leaders Mar. 23 and agreed to let the RFC be terminated by June 30, 1954, the day its enabling legislation expires. House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R., Mass.), who announced the decision immediately after the White House conference, said that orderly liquidation of the RFC had already begun and that a $1 million limit had been set on individual loans. Plans were being made for some other agency to handle loans to small business & defense industry after the RFC's demise, he said. Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft reported that the proposed agency to help small business would make no loans of more than $100,000. (RFC Admin. Harry A. McDonald said

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Mar. 23 that liquidation of the RFC would cost the taxpayer money because the RFC was "an earning asset.") [See Vol. XII, p. 137K]

Asks Agriculture Dept. Reform. Pres. Eisenhower submitted to Congress Mar. 25 his Reorganization Plan No. 2—a proposal to "simplify & improve" Agriculture Dept. operations and to give the Agriculture Secy. more authority. It would increase the number of Asst. Agriculture Secretaries from one to 3 and create a new post of Administrative Asst. Secy. to be filled by the Agriculture Secy. from civil service with the President's approval. It would also transfer to the Agriculture Secy. some "major functions" currently vested "in subordinate officers & agencies of the department." [See p. 83D]

Seeks Alien Act Change. The *N.Y. Times* reported Mar. 17 that Pres. Eisenhower had directed State Secy. John Foster Dulles to discuss with Congressional leaders the chances of amending the McCarran-Walter Immigration & Nationality Act. He was reported anxious to modify provisions considered unfair to many individuals or to be the cause of friction with friendly governments. (A resolution urging an increase in immigration quotas & elimination of alleged racial discrimination in the act was adopted by the Natl. Council of Jewish Women Mar. 16.) [See p. 37B]

Foreign Affairs. Pres. Eisenhower said after conferring with Jewish leaders Mar. 23 that the U.S. had "only the friendliest feelings for Israel & the Arab states and intends to use its best offices to bring about peace in the Middle East." [See p. 68D-E] . . . Gen. Eisenhower Mar. 24 became the first American to receive the Danish Order of the Elephant, an honor usually given only to Danish noblemen. (Only other non-Danes so honored: Winston Churchill & Viscount Montgomery.)

BOHLEN DISPUTE

Senate Action Delayed. Senate confirmation of Charles E. Bohlen as Ambassador to Russia was postponed Mar. 25 after Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) & a small group of other Senators opposing the appointment denounced State Secy. John Foster Dulles & Senate Republican leaders who urged confirmation. Their opposition was based almost wholly on Bohlen's close connection with Roosevelt-Truman-Acheson foreign policy although McCarthy at first had hinted that he had information concerning Bohlen as a security risk.

The battle marked the McCarthy faction's widest split so far with the Senate Republican leadership & the Eisenhower Admin. Most Democrats seemed content to let the Republicans fight it out without interfering. Those Democrats who entered the dispute strongly backed the Eisenhower Admin.

Committee Approval. Bohlen's nomination had been approved by a 15-0 vote of the Sen. Forgn. Relations Com. Mar. 18 after Dulles told the committee that an FBI investigation left "no doubt" that Bohlen was loyal & no security risk. Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.), an early Bohlen opponent, said Mar. 18 that the committee should have been given the full FBI report and not an "evaluation" of it by Dulles, "the man who made the appointment." Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.), one of the 15 committee members who had approved the nomination, told the Senate Mar. 25 that he had reserved the right to oppose Bohlen later and finally had decided to oppose him.

FBI Report Examined. To clear up charges by McCarthy & Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) that Dulles had not told the complete truth about the FBI's report on Bohlen, Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft & Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) examined it Mar. 24 as a 2-man jury designated by the Forgn. Relations Com. They then said they had found nothing in it that Dulles had not told the committee. The report the 2 Senators saw was a "summary" prepared by the FBI for the State Dept., but FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover gave them his personal assurance that it included everything of consequence in the FBI's "raw" files on Bohlen. Dulles permitted examination of the report on the understanding that its contents would not be "leaked" and that Congress would not consider it a "precedent" opening security files to other Congressional investigators. Taft told the Senate Mar. 25 that, on the basis of the report, Bohlen was a "completely good security risk in every respect." Sparkman backed him in this.

Chrmn. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) of the Sen. Forgn. Relations Com. revealed Mar. 23 that Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. had also read the report on Bohlen and had agreed that it contained nothing reflecting on Bohlen's loyalty or security. Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.), a Forgn. Relations Com. member, said Mar. 21 that the only derogatory information in the Bohlen report consisted of an anonymous letter, "hearsay" & "rumors" that Bohlen had associated with some "dissolute persons."

Clearance Disputed. Dulles had told the Sen. Forgn. Relations Com. Mar. 18, according to testimony released Mar. 22, that Robert W. Scott McLeod, the State Dept.'s new chief loyalty-&-security officer, had given him the Bohlen report with a note explaining that it was "not a case which I [McLeod] can automatically pass" because it contained "derogatory information." Dulles said McLeod left the decision up to him, as "is the usual practice in such cases," and that he did "not think that security officers [like McLeod], whose primary job is to raise doubts and find out suspicious circumstances," should have the power to clear or not to clear. He insisted that this did not mean McLeod opposed clearing Bohlen.

McCarran charged in a Senate speech Mar. 20 that Dulles "summarily" overrode McLeod who, according to McCarran, had said he was "unable to clear" Bohlen. McCarran hinted that McLeod, a former aide of Bridges, was considering resigning. Dulles denied this to reporters Mar. 20. He said he & McLeod had not disagreed over Bohlen and that McLeod was not resigning.

McCarthy said later Mar. 20 that Dulles' statement "appears to be completely untrue" in view of "all the information we have." He said the committee should put Dulles "under oath and ask him whether or not there was a disagreement" between him & McLeod. He said he had known "for years" what was in Bohlen's file and that calling him a "security risk" was "putting it too weak." (Later developments indicated that the file contained no security charges against Bohlen, and McCarthy said Mar. 24 that he had never called Bohlen a security risk.) McCarthy declared Mar. 21 that "we have definitely established" that McLeod had refused to clear Bohlen and "what Dulles said yesterday was untrue." He said McLeod had been "ordered" to stay away from his Investigations Subcom. but refused to say who ordered it.

McCarthy had said Mar. 18, after the Forgn. Relations Com. approved Bohlen, that if Dulles would have Pres. Eisenhower examine Bohlen's file, "I feel reasonably certain that he [the President] will withdraw the appointment." Gen. Eisenhower told reporters Mar. 19 that he had gone over the report and thought he had made a fine appointment. The President told newsmen Mar. 26 that he had known Bohlen for years, had been a guest in his home, had played golf with him, had listened to his philosophy and considered him the best man for the job. He indicated that he would not withdraw the nomination. He & Bohlen had loyally served Democratic Admins. because it was their duty to be loyal to properly constituted authority, he declared. He backed Congress' right to investigate but said inquiry methods could be carried to the point where you damaged from within what you tried to protect from without. He refused to say whether McCarthy had reached this point.

Other Issues. Fresh McCarthy demands that Dulles & McLeod testify under oath and that Bohlen submit to a lie detector were rejected by Taft Mar. 23 in a Senate debate in which leading Republicans castigated McCarthy for allegedly using the Bohlen case as a mask for an attack on Dulles & Pres. Eisenhower. McCarthy charged Mar. 25 that Gen. Eisenhower had broken his campaign promises to "get rid of all of Acheson's architects of disaster" and to "clean up the mess" in Washington. Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) assailed McCarthy Mar. 25 for apparently questioning "my veracity" by asking that Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.) examine a letter which Knowland said was signed by Hugh Gibson, Joseph C. Grew & Norman Armour. The letter, Knowland said, constituted approval of Bohlen's nomination. McCarthy questioned it because Dirksen had reported that Gibson, in a telephone conversation, had denied recommending Bohlen. [See pp. 77A, 65M]

GENERAL

9 Brave A-Blast. 9 volunteer Army, Navy & AF officers emerged unscathed from a 5-ft. trench only 2,500 yds. from the center of an atomic explosion which was set off at the Camp Desert Rock, Nev. atomic proving grounds at 5:10 a.m. Mar. 24. Although they were more than ½ mile closer to "ground zero" than men at any previous atomic test, all said they would be willing to face an A-blast from even closer if they were properly protected. The nuclear device, detonated atop a 300-ft. steel tower, was believed by some reporters to be the warhead of an atomic artillery shell. [See p. 85C-D]

Waterfront Crime. Chrmn. Charles W. Tobey (R., N.H.) of a Senate Commerce subcommittee investigating waterfront rackets charged in an NBC telecast in Washington Mar. 22 that commu-

nism & political "collusion" with criminals were involved in the N.Y.-N.J. pier scandals. [See p. 14B; Vol. XII, 19E]

Recent developments in waterfront investigations:

Harold J. Beardell, 61, pres. of the John J. Clark & Son, Inc. stevedoring firm, was indicted in New York Mar. 19 on charges of falsifying records of illegal payments with which he allegedly bought the "good will" of AFL Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. delegates Edw. Groth, Frank Nawrocki & Wm. Noonan. Federal authorities in Jersey City Mar. 7 charged Vice Pres. Douglas E. Yates, 52, of Jarka Corp., the U.S.' biggest stevedoring company, and ILA officials John Moody, 52, Anthony Aurigemma, 44, & Edw. J. Florio, 57, with violating the Taft-Hartley law by paying & accepting money to keep peace on the Hoboken, N.J. waterfront. Florio, ex-boss of the Hoboken docks, had been convicted in Washington Dec. 19, 1952 of perjury. He had pleaded guilty to lying to a U.S. grand jury in New York about exacting money from the stevedoring firm Nacirema Operating Co., Inc. and was given an 18-mo. jail sentence. His trial had been shifted from New York on his complaint that publicity about waterfront crime made it difficult for N.Y. jurors to consider his case fairly. [See Vol. XII, p. 413J]

Jarka Corp. Pres. Frank W. Nolan, 57, had been arrested in New York Feb. 9 on charges he bribed Isthmian Steamship Co. Pres. Walter M. Wells & Waterman Steamship Co. Vice Pres. J. W. O. Von Huberlin to give him their companies' business [see Vol. XII, p. 413G]. The last of 19 Atlantic Stevedoring Co. employes & "phantom" longshoremen (men who did no work but received pay) pleaded guilty in Brooklyn Feb. 13 to padding payrolls. A 20th, John Biagini, 33, convicted bookmaker & "kingpin" waterfront loan shark, testified for the prosecution and won a separate trial.

The ILA had charged Jan. 7-8 that the N.Y. State Crime Comm. was serving "as a sounding board for Communist propaganda." It insisted that money received from waterfront firms during the past 18 years had gone into a special ILA fund to fight communism on the waterfront. ILA Pres. Jos. P. Ryan admitted to the commission Jan. 30 that he took nearly $50,000 from the "anti-Communist fund" to pay for his own clothing, golf fees, a cruise to Guatemala, luncheons at the Stork Club & other personal items, but he insisted that he had paid it back, although there was no record of it [see Vol. XII, p. 413F]. Other N.Y. State Crime Comm. testimony: Ex-convict Dominick Genova said Jan. 21 that a gang headed by Michael (Mickey) Bowers, who held no union office, took control of ILA Local 824 in 1940 after the murder of Local 824 delegate Richard (The Bandit) Gregory, a "Bowers Mob" member. Murders, thefts & other crimes were so numerous in Local 824's jurisdiction that it became known as the "Pistol Local." Danl. (Danny Brooks) Gentile, 46, under life sentence for the 1947 murder of longshoreman Anthony Hintz, testified Jan. 23 that he was innocent of the murder but was "framed" by Edw. J. McGrath, organizer for ILA Local 1730. Gentile said that Local 1730 Pres. Cornelius (Connie) Noonan, racketeer-&-murderer John M. (Cockeye) Dunn, McGrath & other Local 1730 officials were partners in the numbers racket and that he (Gentile) turned over money he collected from the racket to Noonan. (Dunn & Andrew Sheridan were executed for the Hintz murder.) [See Vol. IX, p. 224M] Ex-Magistrate Francis X. McQuade, 75, testified Jan. 30 that Wm. J. McCormack, 62, pres. of Penn Stevedoring Co., head of many other waterfront firms & ex-N.Y. State Athletic Commissioner, had exacted an $81,500 bribe from the late promoter Tex Rickard before he agreed to license the 1923 Dempsey-Firpo championship bout. McQuade said he (McQuade) had forced McCormack to return the money. McCormack had denied this in testimony Jan. 29-30.

Anthony V. Camarda, 34, ex-treasurer of ILA Local 1199, one of Brooklyn's 6 ILA "Camarda locals" (Italian unions run by his family), was indicted in Brooklyn Mar. 9 on charges of stealing union dues & initiation fees.

The AFL Exec. Council in Miami Beach Feb. 3 had ordered the ILA to clean up the crime situation by Apr. 30 or be expelled.

The AFL Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters in New York Jan. 28 suspended Local 202 Pres. Jos. G. Papa & Secy. Arthur A. Dorf. They had been charged with waterfront racketeering. [See Vol. XII, p. 413G-K]

N.J. Probes. Nelson F. Stamler, 42, charged before a special N.J. legislative committee in Trenton Mar. 17 that he had been dismissed as Deputy Atty. Gen. for Bergen County as a result of "pressures" by such "political bosses" as GOP State Chrmn. John J. Dickerson, ex-Bergen County Prosecutor Walter G. Winne [see Vol. XI, p. 400J] and Cliffside Park Police Chief Frank Borrell*. Stamler, whose investigations of gambling & corruption had led to imprisonment or indictment of top racket & political figures, had been ousted by N.J. Atty. Gen. Theodore D. Parsons Jan. 27 for "irresponsible & insubordinate actions" and alleged lies to newsmen. The Legislature began studying his ouster Feb. 27.

Stamler testified Mar. 13 that Dickerson & N.J. Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll had offered to appoint him prosecutor of Union County if he would "get out" of the Bergen County investigation. Driscoll denied this. Parsons testified Mar. 2 that the murdered gambler Willie Moretti [see Vol. XI, p. 320P] had told Dickerson that Harold John Adonis, ex-clerk in Driscoll's office, had paid Driscoll $190,000 of the $228,000 in bribes the underworld allegedly had given Adonis during 1947-49 to protect N.J. gambling. Driscoll denied receiving the money. Adonis, who had left the U.S. in the midst of corruption scandals, had been arrested in Amsterdam, Holland Nov. 22, 1952 and held in Dutch jails while N.J. authorities sought to extradite him. Parsons had failed to get the *Saturday Evening Post* to withdraw from its Mar. 21 issue an article by Stamler & writer Stanley Frank in which it was charged that Moretti's murder was ordered by politicians, not gangsters.

Jersey City Mayor John V. Kenny told the N.J. Law Enforcement Council in Newark Jan. 7 that he had ousted the John W. McGrath Stevedoring Co. from Jersey City's only municipal pier because Richard J. McGrath, the firm's vice pres., had testified against him before the N.Y. State Crime Comm. Another Kenny foe, Hudson County Freeholder George J. Fitzpatrick, who had told the N.Y. body that he was ousted as Hoboken Police Commissioner after he tried to arrest gamblers, lost all authority Jan. 2 when the 8 other Democratic freeholders reorganized the Board of Freeholders and refused him any committee post on county affairs. [See Vol. XII, p. 413H-J]

Browder vs. USSR. Earl Browder, deposed head of the U.S. Communist Party, denounced Soviet-style communism in an interview reported by Marguerite Higgins in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* Mar. 22. He said: He thought the U.S. had a right to expect its citizens to be loyal; he planned to form a "democratic left" combining "Jeffersonian concepts of representative government & a socialist economy"; Soviet anti-Semitism was "diversion" to take people's minds off material troubles and serve as an excuse for police state methods; he would have been dead, a slave or in jail had he expressed himself as freely in Russia or its satellites as he did in the U.S.; as U.S. CP leader he had few illusions about Soviet internal tyranny, never thought it could be applied in the U.S. Browder Mar. 24 refused on Constitutional grounds to tell Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's Senate Permanent Investigations Subcom. whether he was or had been a Communist. He & writers William Marx Mandel & Sol Auerbach (pen name James S. Allen), who also refused to tell whether they were Reds, had been called in connection with an investigation of the State Dept. overseas libraries' use of books by Communists & alleged party-liners. [See p. 84L, E]

*Borrell, 64, was arrested with 2 aides & his cousin Mar. 11 on charges growing out of accusations that Borrell had protected Frank Erickson's gambling empire. Ex-Cliffside Park Mayor Wm. Michaelsen & ex-Police Comm. Selmer T. Nelson were indicted on similar charges Mar. 24. Francis Smith, gunman for the former Ackilitis waterfront gang, had told the N.Y. State Crime Comm. in New York Jan. 22 that Borrell gave him (Smith) & other fugitive gangsters sanctuary and warned them when FBI agents sought them. Borrell denied this.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GREAT BRITAIN

Queen Mary Dies. Dowager Queen Mary—widow of King George V, mother of 2 kings & grandmother of Queen Elizabeth II—died in her sleep at 10:20 p.m. Mar. 24 at her London residence, Marlborough House, after a month's illness from a gastric disorder. She would have been 86 May 26. [See Vol. XII, p. 178C]

First public announcement of the death was made at 11:11 p.m. Mar. 24 in the House of Commons by Prime Min. Winston Churchill. Commons immediately adjourned until Mar. 26. Queen Mary's only daughter, the Princess Royal (Mary), was with her when she died. 2 surviving sons (Duke of Windsor & Duke of Gloucester), other members of the royal family & the Archbishop of Canterbury visited the Queen earlier in the day.

The Archbishop of Canterbury conducted a special service for members of the family at Marlborough House Mar. 25. The body was to lie in state in Westminster Hall Mar. 29-30. A private burial service was planned for Mar. 31 in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. One month of official court mourning, ending Apr. 25, was decreed Mar. 25 by Queen Elizabeth, indicating that her coronation would be held June 2 as scheduled. Messages of condolence on Queen Mary's death came from all parts of the empire and the rest of the world. Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 24 expressed "deep personal sympathy" for Queen Elizabeth, the royal family & "all the people of the British Commonwealth" and said "free peoples the world over" would mourn "a good & great queen."

Queen Mary was known as formidable defender within British royal family of its traditional dignity & adherence to duty. Born May 26, 1867, in Kensington Palace, London, only daughter of Duke of Teck & Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge; mother was cousin of Queen Victoria. Christened Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes; known as Princess May of Teck. Bethrothed in 1891 to Duke of Clarence (Victoria's grandson & heir after his father, Prince of Wales) who died a few weeks before their wedding date. Married to Duke of Clarence's younger brother, Duke of York (later King George V), July 6, 1893. Both matches reportedly arranged by Queen Victoria who later described Mary as "an excellent, useful & good wife."

Was Queen Consort from May 6, 1910 to George V's death Jan. 20, 1936. Children: Edward (Prince of Wales, later King Edward VIII then Duke of Windsor since abdication in 1936); Albert (King George VI); Mary (Princess Royal); Henry (Duke of Gloucester); George (Duke of Kent, killed in an RAF plane in 1942); John (died at 13 in 1919). [See Vol. XII, pp. 41G, 42B]

Withdrew into semi-retirement after George V's death but continued firm influence over royal family. Was deeply hurt by Edward VIII's abdication (to wed Wallis Warfield Simpson, an American divorcée) which she saw as renunciation of principles of royal responsibility. Later was reconciled with Windsor but refused to receive his wife (Duchess of Windsor). [See Vol. XII, p. 422L-M; V, 320C-D]

Was close to both of George VI's daughters and supervised training of Princess Elizabeth (now Elizabeth II) in obligations of queen. Was believed to have been instrumental in subduing the public social life of Princess Margaret Rose last year when it was criticized as unsuited to royal dignity.

Queen Mary was one of United Kingdom's wealthiest women, built up inherited holdings by astute investment; her land, jewels & antiques were estimated at $5,600,000 before World War II. Never varied her style of dress; favored long pastel dresses & toque hats. Was known to have used a telephone only once (in receiving news of Duke of Kent's death). Never traveled in an airplane. Made only 4 broadcasts totaling less than 100 words. Disapproved public smoking by women but smoked 3 cigarettes daily in private. Hobbies: theater, needlework. Offered her needlework for auction in the U.S. to aid Britain's postwar economic crisis [see Vol. VII, p. 313G]. Last public appearance: drive Feb. 9 through London to see coronation stands.

Prime Min. Winston Churchill called Queen Mary Britain's "last great link" with the Victorian age. He said in a broadcast Mar. 25 that she "was loved and revered far & wide, as perhaps nobody has been since Queen Victoria. During 6 reigns . . . she has moved among us with the poise & the dignity which . . . made her a figure of almost legendary distinction. . . . New ideas held no terrors for her. Dispassionate in judgment, practical in all things, she was also far too much interested in the present to be unduly prejudiced by the past." [See Indexes to Vols. VI, VII & XII]

Other British News. The Govt. announced Mar. 23 a £40 million ($112 million) relaxation in restrictions on British travel & trade with Western Europe. The annual tourist allowance was increased from £25 ($70) to £40 ($112), effective Mar. 24. Restrictions were lifted completely on private import of West European textile yarns & piece goods, unrationed types of cheese, gloves, footwear, carpets, plate glass & cork products. Import quotas were increased on edible nuts, essential oils, grapes, canned fish, canned tomatoes, glassware & drugs, effective Mar. 25. Board of Trade Pres. Peter Thorneycroft told Commons Mar. 23 that restrictions were eased to encourage the highest possible level of trade and to help France & Italy in particular. [See pp. 51F-G, 36A; Vol. XII, 33P] . . . Commons voted 304 to 271 Mar. 17 to denationalize the iron & steel industry. The bill went to the House of Lords. [See Vol. XII, p. 397] . . . Commons approved Mar. 24 the projected unification of Northern & Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland into a central African federation. [See p. 45L] . . . Price controls & regulations governing the amount of meat in beef & pork sausage were lifted Mar. 1. Egg rationing ended Mar. 26. [See p. 37N-P] . . . A 10% increase in coal prices, 77¢ more a ton, became effective Mar. 2. It was the largest single increase since nationalization of coal mining in 1947. [See p. 61H-J] . . . The Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. announced Mar. 2 that a new $112 million oil refinery on the Isle of Grain, about 40 miles from London, had begun operation. Initial output: 40,000 barrels daily, half of capacity. [See p. 51C] . . . About 220,000 of Britain's million civil servants (typists, clerical officers & scientific assistants in "non-industrial" grades) were given permission Mar. 13 to participate in national political activities. [See p. 61H] . . . Adm. Earl Mountbatten of Burma was named a personal aide-de-camp to Queen Elizabeth II Mar. 10. [See p. 29K]

Red China. The USSR disclosed Mar. 25 that it had signed new trade & credit protocols with Red China before Chinese Red Premier Chou En-lai, who attended Joseph Stalin's funeral, left for Peiping Mar. 24. The new agreements, based on the 1950 Sino-Soviet pact, called for Russia to help the Chinese build & equip power, metallurgical, machine building & chemical plants and furnish China with farm machinery, pedigree cattle, seeds & other goods. Details of the new credit protocol were not announced. [See pp. 74M, 66A-B] . . . Repatriation of 30,000 Japanese citizens stranded in China since the end of World War II began Mar. 23 with the arrival by ship of 4,000 in Maizuru, Japan. Red China agreed to release the Japanese during negotiations in Peiping last month with representatives of the Japanese Red Cross & 2 Red-approved groups: Japan Peace Liaison Council & Japan-China Friendship Assn. Some of those arriving in Japan Mar. 23 were Communist-indoctrinated; some said they had been forced "at pistol point" to work in Chinese munitions plants. [See p. 50D; Vol. XII, 407B] . . . A Red Chinese electoral law for elections of local & national People's Congresses this year was proclaimed Mar. 1. It granted voting rights to "all Chinese citizens above the age of 18" except landlords who "have not changed their social status," "counter-revolutionaries," persons stripped of political rights & lunatics. [See p. 50G-H]

East Germany. A Czech-East German trade agreement calling for a 25% increase in trade during 1953 was signed in East Berlin Mar. 21. American sources in Berlin said Mar. 22 the Czechs also had agreed to exchange military information with East Germany and provide Czech Army training to East German troops. [See Vol. XII, pp. 418K, 87B] . . . A 1953 East German-Egyptian trade agreement was signed Mar. 7 in Cairo. [See p. 59A] . . . Albert Norden, ex-deputy director of Gerhart Eisler's East German propaganda agency (abolished), was appointed Mar. 1 as head of a "permanent bureau" to work with West Germans "for peace & unity." [See Vol. XII, p. 418H]

West Germany. West Germany's agreement to pay Israel & Jewish organizations $822 million for Nazi persecutions of Jews was ratified Mar. 18 by the Bundestag (lower house) in Bonn, 238-34 (Communists, extreme Rightists & some Bavarian conservatives opposed). German Pres. Theodor Heuss signed it Mar. 20; the Israeli Cabinet ratified it Mar. 22. [See p. 59A]

The U.S. Mutual Security Admin. released 150 million Deutsche marks ($37.5 million) from Marshall Plan counterpart funds Mar. 20 for plant-expansion loans to basic West German industries. [See p. 38A] . . . West German economic reports: (Mar. 11) unemployment averaged 1,337,000 persons a month in 1952 as against 1,585,000 a month in 1950; (Feb. 14) West Germany devoted $4,166,166,000 a year (10% of the gross national product) to social security programs with $1,071,435,000 supplied by the Govt., the rest by employers & employes. [See p. 42G]

The British Commission's high court in Bielefeld refused Mar. 18-19 to issue writs of habeas corpus freeing Werner Naumann, Karl Scharping, Paul Zimmerman & Heinz Siepen, all jailed since January for a Nazi plot to seize the Bonn Govt. [See p. 18E-F] . . . The German Union, successor to the neo-Nazi Socialist Reich Party in Lower Saxony state, was banned by the State Govt. Mar. 20. [See p. 42E-F] . . . Ex-Field Marshal Georg Von Kuechler, 72, leader of the Nazi invasion of Poland in 1939 and a convicted war criminal, received a medical parole from Landsberg prison in the U.S. zone Feb. 18 because of a heart ailment. [See Vol. XII, p. 318H] . . . A German denazification court in Munich Feb. 28 in effect cleared Gen. Alfred Jodl, Hitler's chief of staff, of war crimes for which he was hanged in Nuremburg in 1946. It ruled that the state of Bavaria could not confiscate his property as that of a war criminal. [See Vol. VII, p. 178K] . . . A U.S. military court in Bremerhaven Feb. 16 passed a 5-yr. prison sentence on Maj. Richard H. McKittrick, 45, of Peoria, Ill., for conspiring with German coal dealers to defraud the U.S., West German & Bremen Govts. of over $100,000 in dealings with the U.S. Port of Embarkation in Bremerhaven. Paul A. Snyder, 40, of Mansfield, O., ex-engineer of the port, received a 3-yr. term for dereliction of duty. [See p. 42H]

India. An India-Pakistan trade conference in New Delhi, ended Mar. 20, resulted in agreements that discriminatory prices would be removed on sales of Indian coal to Pakistan and Pakistani jute to India. India acted to attract more foreign investors Mar. 3 by revoking a regulation whereby persons outside the sterling area could repatriate earnings in India only at par (not market) value. Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru presided Feb. 19 at the opening of the $35 million Bokhara steam-operated electric power plant, first unit in a $140 million Damodar Valley Corp. development in eastern India (modeled after the American TVA, carried out with the aid of a $38 million Intl. Bank loan and American engineers). [See pp. 45D, 36C; Vol. XII, 274A] . . . Bombay State reported Feb. 21 that 6.4 million persons were affected by famine in the state this year as against 2.4 million in 1952. [See Vol. XII, p. 114F] . . . Schools in Uttar Pradesh (largest Indian state) were closed Mar. 20-21 by a token strike of 85,000 teachers for higher pay & back wages (monthly average: 35 rupees [$7]).

Leaders of 3 militant Hindu organizations were arrested in New Delhi Mar. 6 for leading a demonstration for closer Hindu rule of Jammu & Kashmir in violation of a New Delhi ban on public gatherings. The 3, all members of Parliament and freed Mar. 12: Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee of the Jan Sangh (People's Party), N. C. Chatterjee of the Mahasabha (Great Society), Nandalal Sharma of the Ram Rajaya Parishad (God's Rule Org.). Master Tara Singh, 69, leader of the Akali Sikh party, was arrested in Amritsar on similar charges Feb. 24. (Indian Hindus & Sikhs opposed continuation of Premier Mohammad Abdullah's regime in Kashmir because, although allied with India, it consisted mostly of Moslems. The Indians demanded that Jammu [predominately Hindu province of Kashmir] be separated from the rest of Kashmir state if necessary to bring it into India under non-Moslem rule. Prime Min. Nehru held that India's position as a secular state and the patriotism of its Moslems [11% of the population] would be bolstered if it waited until all Kashmir, including its Moslem majority, could join India through a plebiscite.) [See p. 45E]

The Indian Govt. dissolved the state Govt. of Patiala & East Punjab States Union (northern India) Mar. 5 due to disorders there caused by the Communists' creation of a "parallel government" in some districts. Pres. Rajendra Prasad assumed all powers in the state under an emergency provision of the Indian Constitution. Communist deputies walked out of the Indian Parliament in New Delhi Mar. 5 & 9 during disputes over their ouster from a bungalow hq. they had occupied illegally in New Delhi. [See p. 45E-F] . . . The Press Trust of India reported Mar. 15 that the Nepali Congress had passed a resolution asking India

to withdraw its military advisory mission from Nepal. Although the mission was invited by the Nepali Govt., it was said to have caused many Nepalese to fear Indian encroachment on their sovereignty and retaliatory infiltration of the country by Chinese Communists from Tibet. [See Vol. XII, pp. 310N, 273J]

Italy. Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Dem. Party carried 24 of 38 municipalities in local elections Mar. 22. Independents won in 9 towns and the Communist-Left Socialist bloc in 3. Elections in 2 localities were voided. Christian Dems. won control of 7 towns and the Communists carried one in Sicily Mar. 1. [See p. 61M-N] . . . Senate Pres. Giuseppe Paratore, 76, resigned Mar. 23 in protest against leftist disorders during debate on the Govt.'s election reform bill. Meuccio Ruini, 75, Independent, was elected to succeed him Mar. 25. [See p. 5P; Vol. XII, 211H] . . . Railroad workers returned to their jobs Mar. 14 after a 48-hour nationwide strike for higher wages called by the Communist-led Gen. Confed. of Labor. The Govt. provided auxiliary air & bus lifts for travelers but was able to operate less than 20% of the scheduled rail traffic. [See 30A-B]

Kenya. Screening teams from tribal reserves cooperated with British troops in an effort to identify Mau Mau terrorists among 6,000 Kikuyu & Embu tribesmen arrested Mar. 22 & 25 during police raids on suspected Mau Mau hideouts near Nairobi. 2,500 natives were seized Mar. 22 in the shanty town of Pumwani. 3,500 were detained Mar. 25 at Thika. [See Vol. XII, p. 423P]

Mau Maus were blamed for 7 deaths from Feb. 22 to Mar. 22 and Govt. forces killed 22 natives in clashes with suspected terrorists. 8 Kikuyu tribesmen, convicted of the murder of several Africans, were hanged Feb. 25. 11 other Kikuyus were hanged Mar. 11 & 12 for killing a British farmer. [See p. 22E-F]

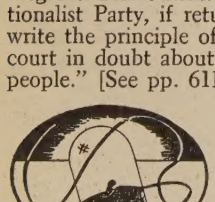
Actg. Pres. Wycliffe Awori of the Kenya African Union demanded withdrawal of all British troops from Kenya Mar. 20 and disbanding of White & African home guards as the first major steps toward ending the Mau Mau emergency. He advocated an immediate conference among African, Asian & white leaders "to thrash out our problems." The multi-racial Kenya League was banned Mar. 20 as an organization "likely to be used for unlawful purposes." [See p. 45P]

(30 members of a native secret society called Rotanga were sentenced to prison Mar. 19 at Mahagi, northeast Belgian Congo, for burning buildings on farms owned by whites.)

Pakistan. Malik Feroz Khan Noon became Chief Minister of a reorganized Punjab State Govt. in Karachi Mar. 24 after Mian Muntaz Dultana had resigned at the request of Pakistani Prime Min. Khwaja Nazimuddin. Dultana had been accused of inspiring orthodox Moslem riots against Forgn. Min. Mohammed Zafrullah Khan for political reasons. Another disturbance occurred Mar. 20 when 500 Moslems stoned police who blocked their march on Parliament in Karachi. [See p. 70F]

Philippines. Econ. Coordination Admin. Mariano J. Cuenco, a Liberal leader on Cebu, resigned from the Cabinet Mar. 17 and was reported to favor Ramón Magsaysay for President. [See p. 78M] . . . Wenceslao Manalastas & Fernando Nabong, Huk guerrilla field commanders, were arrested in Manila Mar. 20. The sharpest Huk attack in months was reported Mar. 23 from Buenavista (northeast Luzon coast). A Huk force was said to have raided the village and stolen $7,500 in municipal funds during a battle in which 33 persons (22 Huks) were killed. [See p. 43L]

South Africa. A decision by the South African Supreme Court of Appeals Mar. 23 invalidated racial segregation unless facilities provided for Negroes were equal to those offered for whites. The Appeals Court upheld the plea of an African native who used a Capetown railway station waiting room reserved for whites because facilities for Negroes were inferior. The Govt. contended that railways, under a 1916 act giving them authority to enforce racial segregation, had the right to provide inferior facilities for Negroes. Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan said Mar. 24 that his Nationalist Party, if returned to power in elections Apr. 15, would write the principle of racial discrimination into law to "leave no court in doubt about the wish & intention of Parliament & the people." [See pp. 61P-62A, 45K-L]



FINANCE & ECONOMICS

K-F Buys Willys-Overland. Kaiser-Frazer Corp. agreed in New York Mar. 23 to buy Willys-Overland Motors, Inc. for $62,300,000 provided Willys-Overland stockholders approve. The purchase will be through a subsidiary, Kaiser Mfg. Corp. With combined assets of the 2 companies reported at nearly $250 million, it will be the auto industry's biggest merger and will make K-F the world's 4th biggest auto maker. (Studebaker will drop from 4th to 5th.) The deal will be financed by investments of $37,600,000 by the Henry J. Kaiser Co. and $15 million by The Transamerica Corp. and a $20 million loan from the Bank of America. $15 million of the new money will go to reduce K-F's $48,417,000 RFC indebtedness. Willys-Overland will remain in business as an investment company, and Ward M. Canaday, Willys-Overland chairman & president, was invited to become chairman & president of K-F's new Willys Motors Corp. [See pp. 39E-F, 15B; Vol. XII, 366M-N; XI, 237A-B]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Mar. 21

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	¶$22,612	¶$22,611	¶$23,292
Currency circulation	¶$29,708	¶$29,780	¶$28,361
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]¶$23,135	¶$22,942	¶$21,233
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,387,235,478	$8,456,752,546	$10,455,809,756
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,552,445	8,537,120	6,355,793
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	153.87	153.51	147.43
Bond sales	$15,885,700	$17,147,700	$12,701,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	98.08	98.05	99.00
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	157,708	155,608	116,412
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,449,950	6,439,800	6,404,400
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,100,000	8,500,000	9,879,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]¶8,178,032	¶8,172,952	¶7,413,795
Carloadings (cars)	[b]700,108	685,016	708,826
	Feb.	**Jan.**	**Feb. 1952**
Steel output (tons)	8,938,000	[e]9,896,627	8,657,210
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.73½	$2.72⅛	$2.83⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.86½	$1.84½	$2.10⅜
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3395	$ .3445	$ .424
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.42	$6.28	$6.54
Consumers' (cost-of-living)	**Jan.**	**Dec. 1952**	**Jan. 1952**
Index (1947-49=100)	113.9	114.1	113.1
Food	[g]113.1	113.8	115.0
Housing	116.4	116.4	113.9
Rent	121.1	120.7	116.0
Apparel	104.6	105.1	107.0
Weekly whlsl. commodity	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	[d]110.2	109.9	111.8
BUSINESS:	**Jan.**	**Dec. 1952**	**Jan. 1952**
Mfrs. inventories§	¶$43,950	¶$43,830	¶$43,473
Mfrs. sales§	¶$23,963	¶$24,315	¶$22,260
Consumer buying	**Feb.**	**Jan.**	**Feb. 1952**
(1947-49=100)‡	[f]128.3	[f]129.1	[f]121.5
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
	[b]100	96	90
Failures (Mar. 12)‡	165	180	156

*N.Y. Herald Tribune ¶In millions †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Mar. 11 [b]Mar. 14 [c]Mar. 7 [d]Mar. 17 [e]Revised [f]Revised series [g]1.9% decline in meat prices was largely responsible for January's food price drop. [See p. 86E]

ARTS & SCIENCE

'Oscars' Awarded. The Academy of Motion Picture Arts & Sciences awarded an "Oscar" to Cecil B. deMille's *The Greatest Show on Earth* [see Vol. XII, p. 36A] Mar. 19 as the best movie of 1952. "Oscars" also went to Shirley Booth, 45, as best actress, for her performance in *Come Back, Little Sheba* [see Vol. XII, p. 427A] and to Gary Cooper, 51, as best actor, for his *High Noon* role [see Vol. XII, p. 250P]. Other winners:

Supporting actress—Gloria Grahame, 27, for "The Bad & the Beautiful."
Supporting actor—Anthony Quinn for "Viva Zapata."
Director—John Ford for "The Quiet Man."
Forgn. language film—France's "Forbidden Games."
Story & screenplay—T. E. B. Clarke for "The Lavender Hill Mob."
Film story—Frederic M. Frank, Theo. St. John & Frank Cavett for "The Greatest Show on Earth."
Screenplay—Chas. Schnee for "The Bad & the Beautiful."
Music score (non-musical film)—Dimitri Tiomkin for "High Noon."
Song—Tiomkin & Ned Washington for "Do Not Forsake Me" from "High Noon."
Musical film score—Alfred Newman for "With a Song in My Heart."
Cartoon—Fred Quimby for MGM's "Johann Mouse." [See Vol. XII, p. 99E-F]

3-D Movies. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, charged in London Mar. 24 that "the Americans have cribbed" 3-dimensional movies from Russia and "launched them as their own." He

said he saw 3-D films in Moscow in 1944. (3-D movies were made experimentally in the U.S. at least as early as 1933.) [See p. 78J-K] . . . Formation of Magna Theater Corp., a producing-distributing firm using a new Todd-AO 3-D process, was announced in New York Mar. 24. Joseph M. Schenck became chairman, George P. Skouras president. Organizers included Michael Todd (for whom the process was named), Richard Rodgers, Oscar Hammerstein 2d, Lee Shubert & Arthur Hornblow Jr. (The Todd-AO technique, developed by Dr. Brian O'Brien of the American Optical Co. & the U. of Rochester, uses a wide-angle screen, a single strip of film, one projector. It requires no extensive theater alterations nor special glasses for the audience.) A 2d firm, Todd-AO Corp., was formed to distribute & lease the equipment. [See p. 79K]

Color TV. The U.S. House Commerce Com. opened hearings on color television Mar. 24 after Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) charged Mar. 8 that "powerful interests" were blocking color TV until they had sold all the black-&-white TV sets the market would take. Dr. Elmer W. Engstrom, an RCA vice pres., told the committee Mar. 24 that RCA wanted the FCC to authorize use of the RCA color system and to let the public decide whether it preferred the RCA system or the already-approved CBS color system. [See Vol. XI, p. 367H]

Other TV & Radio News. CBS announced Mar. 18 that more than 21 U.S. colleges & universities would participate in "The Search," a 26-week TV series (starting in October) which would dramatize the institutions' research & cultural projects. Proposals by the N.Y. State Board of Regents for a network of 10 state-owned educational TV stations were rejected Feb. 24 by a 10-5 vote of the Temporary State Com. on the Use of Television for Educational Purposes. [See p. 55E; Vol. XII, 91H] . . . The Screen Actors Guild announced in Hollywood Mar. 18 that its members had approved contract terms under which actors in filmed TV commercials get additional pay for repeated use of their pictures. The Alliance of TV Film Producers jointly announced in Los Angeles Mar. 5 an agreement with the Screen Writers Guild and the authors', dramatists' & radio writers' guilds of the Authors League of America. It set minimum rates for filmed TV shows and provided for additional pay for reuse of writers' material. [See Vol. XII, p. 374J] . . . The FCC reported Mar. 3 that 9 new TV stations started telecasting in February, raising the total in operation in the U.S. to 145. [See Vol. XII, p. 249L] . . . The Radio-TV Mfrs. Assn. reported Mar. 9 that 250,083 TV sets (total purchase price $112,757,135) had been sold in Canada. [See p. 55D] . . . Oregon Mar. 24 outlawed TV screens in the front sections of autos or trucks. . . . TV's biggest single contract, an $8 million pact for continuation of Lucille Ball & Desi Arnaz' *I Love Lucy* show (No. 1 in listener polls) through 1955 (2½ years), was signed in Hollywood Feb. 18 by the stars, CBS and Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., the sponsor. [See pp. 71A, 32P] . . . George Jessel signed a long-term contract giving ABC his exclusive services as performer & producer on radio & TV but allowing him to continue in movies (announced Mar. 5). [See Vol. VIII, p. 380F] . . . Dr. Edwin H. Armstrong of Columbia U., inventor of frequency modulation (FM) radio, announced in New York Mar. 16 development of a method whereby 2 or 3 different programs could be transmitted simultaneously on a single FM channel. He credited John H. Bose of the Marcellus Hartley Research Laboratories with the engineering work for the new "multiplex" technique. [See Vol. VIII, p. 239N]

Chlorophyll Claims Disputed. Advertised claims that chlorophyll eliminates odors were branded false by Glasgow U. chemists in the *British Medical Journal* Mar. 5. Chlorophyll makers charged that weak chlorophyll was used in Glasgow U. tests which indicated that chlorophyll was not a deodorant. The Glasgow U. findings, however, were upheld Mar. 10 by Drs. Sam Granick of the Rockefeller Inst. for Medical Research & Alsop H. Corwin, head of Johns Hopkins U.'s Chemistry Dept. Granick & Corwin had denied in a report to the American Chemical Society Dec. 5, 1952, that chlorophyll killed odors. They said chlorophyll pills made from alfalfa contained odoriferous oils which masked smells. (Heavy advertising had popularized chlorophyll as a deodorant and brought tremendous expansion of the business in recent years. U.S. manufacturers had banded together in a Chlorophyll Industry Com. which led in defending chlorophyll claims.)

NEW BOOKS

THE INTRUDER, by Helen Fowler. Mentally ill Australian war veteran spends weekend with family of comrade he saw tortured to death in Japanese prison camp. (First novel published in Australia last year as "The Shades Will Not Vanish.") Lit. Guild March choice. Feb. 25. (Morrow, 248 pp., $3)*

THE LEGENDARY MIZNERS, by Alva Johnston. Biography of brothers Wilson & Addison (died 1933) who were gold miners, architects, Broadway characters & sharpsters. Mar. 24. (Farrar, Straus & Young, 304 pp., $3.75)†

THE MAN WHISTLER, by Hesketh Pearson. Biography of American expatriate painter, also famous for his eccentricity. Mar. 18. (Harper, 275 pp. $3.75)†

MISSION WITH MOUNTBATTEN, by Alan Campbell-Johnson. Historical account of how Britain ended her rule in India and subsequent partition of the country. Mar. 22. (Dutton, 363 pp., $5)† [See p. 29K]

THE NEW FORCE, by Ralph E. Lapp. Industrial consultant discusses atomic energy with view toward its potential good. Feb. 18. (Harper, 238 pp. $3)†

THE WORLD & THE WEST, by Arnold Toynbee. Historian looks at Soviet totalitarianism & its relation to free world. Mar. 26. (Oxford, 99 pp., $2)†

THE WRITER IN AMERICA, by Van Wyck Brooks. Critical study of American literary tradition. Mar. 25. (Dutton, 203 pp., $3)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

OBITUARIES

Leonard Dalton Abbott, 74, literary editor, onetime radical leader & pres. of Free Speech League (predecessor of Amer. Civil Liberties Union); Mar. 19 in New York.

Bishop Stanislas Adamski of Katowice, 78, Roman Catholic critic of Polish Communist regime arrested in December; death in Polish prison reported by Vatican Mar. 23.

Mrs. Gertrude Maynard Anderson, 48, estranged 2d wife of playwright Maxwell Anderson, ex-actress active in theatrical training; found dead Mar. 22 in auto at home in New City, N.Y., presumably suicide by carbon monoxide poisoning.

Marshall Ballard, 74, *New Orleans Item* editor 1906-47 who crusaded against Ku Klux Klan, the late Huey P. Long & other Louisiana political bosses; Mar. 24 in New Orleans.

Alva P. Barrett, 74, industrialist who made, lost & regained several fortunes; Mar. 23 in Ft. Worth, Tex.

Irene Bordoni, 59, Corsican-born musical comedy star in 1920s & '30s; Mar. 19 in New York of cancer.

Fred A. Canfil, 68, U.S. Marshal for Western Missouri since 1944, friend of ex-Pres. Truman; Mar. 23 in Kansas City of heart disease. [See Vol. IX, p. 228D]

Gen. Jesús Augustin Castro, 75, a leader in Mexican revolt against Diaz in 1910-17, ex-Defense Min., ex-Gov. of Oaxaca, Chiapas, Durango states; Mar. 22 in Mexico City.

Alna Crane, 90, reputedly first American newspaper photographer (*Buffalo Express,* 1889); Mar. 10 in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Grace Cummins, 71, of Champaign, Ill., Presbyterian leader & social worker, originator of released-time plan for giving children religious instruction outside public schools; Mar. 20 in auto collision near Kankakee, Ill.

Norman Dodge, 74, ex-pres. & chrmn. of Mergenthaler Linotype Co.; Mar. 19 in Garden City, N.Y.

Raoul Dufy, 75, French modernist painter noted for scenes of fashionable centers, dress fabric designs; Mar. 23 in Forcalquier, France of heart attack.

Frederic Rodrigo Gruger, 82, a leading U.S. magazine illustrator for half a century; Mar. 21 in New York.

E. H. Horne, 87, prospector who found large deposits of base metals in Quebec; Mar. 15 in Halifax, N.S.

W. Freeland Kendrick, 78, Republican mayor of Philadelphia 1924-28, originator of Shriners' Hospitals for Crippled Children while Shrine Imperial Potentate 1920; Mar. 20 in Phila.

Leopold Kunschak, 81, pres. of Austrian Parliament, founder of Christian Social Workers League in 1892, twice imprisoned during Nazi rule of Austria; Mar. 13 in Vienna. (Ex-Education Min. Felix Hurdes [People's Party] was elected Parliamentary president to succeed Kunschak Mar. 18.)

Henry Lee McFee, 67, artist; Mar. 19 in Altadena, Calif.

John F. Moors, 92, Boston broker & philanthropist, chrmn. of Harvard Corp. 1917-29; Mar. 23 in Brookline, Mass.

Dr. Manuel Antonio Moreira, 87, ex-court physician, ex-pres. of Portuguese tobacco companies; Mar. 18 in Lisbon.

Don Ezequiel Paz, 81, editor of Buenos Aires *La Prensa* 1898-1943; Mar. 24 in Buenos Aires. [See Vol. XII, p. 227D]

Henry Carnegie Phipps, 73, retired financier, owner of Wheatley race-horse stables; Mar. 21 in Palm Beach, Fla.

Alice Prin, 52, model "Kiki" who posed for leading Parisian Left Bank artists during 1920s; Mar. 23 in Paris.

Mrs. William Cooper Procter, 88, widow of Procter & Gamble bd. chrmn., philanthropist; Mar. 18 in Clearwater, Fla.

David Sholtz, 63, Florida Governor 1933-36, Miami attorney & civic leader; Mar. 21 in Miami of heart attack.

Arkadii Dmitrievich Shvetsov, a leading USSR aviation designer since 1934; death Mar. 19 reported Mar. 22 in Moscow.

Fred Toney, 64, star NL pitcher 1912-24 who pitched 10-inning no-hit, no-run game for Cincinnati against Chicago in 1917; Mar. 11 in Nashville, Tenn. of heart attack.

James Wilson, 78, ex-pres. & chrmn. of Shawinigan Water & Power, director of other Canadian firms; Mar. 22 in Montreal.

SPORTS

Baseball. Signed for 1953 by the Pittsburgh Pirates: Outfielder Ralph Kiner, Mar. 20 for a reported $75,000 [see Vol. XII, pp. 315K-L, 100L-M]; Seattle U. basketball stars Eddie & Johnny O'Brien (twin brothers), Mar. 19 for an undisclosed bonus. [See Vol. XII, p. 84F] . . . St. Louis Browns' owner Bill Veeck signed Mar. 23 the AL's radio & TV agreement, permitting telecasting of the Browns' road games. [See p. 88G]

Basketball. Top college teams named Mar. 21 in nationwide AP poll of sports writers & broadcasters: 1—Indiana; 2—Seton Hall; 3—Kansas; 4—Washington; 5—La. State; 6—LaSalle; 7—St. John's (Bklyn.); 8—Okla. A & M; 9—Duquesne; 10—Notre Dame. [See p. 88H; Vol. XII, 75P] . . . Natl. AAU tourney finals in Denver Mar. 22: Caterpillar Diesels of Peoria, Ill. 73, Los Alamitos (Calif.) Naval Air Station 62. [See Vol. XII, p. 100H] . . . College conference champions: Southeastern—Louisiana State; Pacific Coast—Washington. [See p. 88H]

Scoring records set by Clarence (Bevo) Francis of Rio Grande (O.) College were eliminated from NCAA official records Mar. 18 when the NCAA Rules Com. specified that records could include only games played by varsity teams of 4-year degree-giving colleges against a majority of opponents of the same qualifications. Rio Grande played only 12 of its 39 games against teams meeting these requirements. Francis scored 1,954 points for an average of 50.1 a game in 39 games. He averaged 48.3 a game in the 12 against senior colleges. [See p. 24F-G]

Boxing. Jimmy Carruthers of Australia retained the world bantamweight title by a 10th-round knockout of Vic Toweel of South Africa Mar. 21 in Johannesburg. [See Vol. XII, p. 376J]

Fencing. Intercoll. Fencing Assn. team championships in New Haven, Conn. Mar. 13-14: 3-weapon & sabre titles—Navy; foil & épée titles—Pennsylvania. [See Vol. XII, p. 92K]

Golf. $10,000 Seminole tourney (pro division) at Palm Beach, Fla.: won Mar. 18 by Pete Cooper of White Plains, N.Y. for $1,800. [See Vol. XII, p. 92K] . . . Women's North & South title at Pinehurst, N.C.: won Mar. 23 by Pat O'Sullivan of Orange, Conn. [See Vol. XII, p. 100K] . . . Jacksonville (Fla.) Open: won Mar. 23 by Lew Worsham of Oakmont, Pa. [See Vol. XII, p. 100K] . . . First Peach Blossom-Betsy Rawls Open Tourney at Spartanburg, S.C.: won Mar. 23 by Louise Suggs of Atlanta for $875. [See p. 24D]

Hockey. Natl. Hockey League final standings Mar. 22:

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.		W.	L.	T.	Pts.
Detroit	36	16	18	90	Chicago	27	28	15	69
Montreal	28	23	19	75	Toronto	27	30	13	67
Boston	28	29	13	69	New York	17	37	16	50

[See Vol. XII, pp. 300K, 124M-N]

Gordie Howe of Detroit led NHL scoring for the 3d straight year with a record 95 points. Detroit Goalie Terry Sawchuck won the Vezina Trophy for the 2d time. [See Vol. XII, p. 148M]

Horse Racing. $133,750 Florida Derby for 3-yr.-olds at Hallandale, Fla. Mar. 21: won by G & G Stable's Money Broker, Al Popara up, for $88,000. [See p. 88M]

MISCELLANEOUS

Turkish Earthquake. A major earthquake disaster in Canakkale & Balikesir Provinces of northwestern Turkey Mar. 18 caused more than 1,000 deaths and left 50,000 homeless, according to reports by the Turkish Govt. & relief agencies. The Ankara radio said Mar. 22 that 1,199 persons were killed in Yenice, the village hardest hit. The Red Cross issued an international appeal for relief funds Mar. 20 and the USAF established an airlift to fly medicines & blankets from Germany to Turkey to aid earthquake victims. [See Vol. XII, p. 348L]

(Iran reported Mar. 14 that the earthquake Feb. 12 in Turud & 25 nearby villages caused 531 deaths.) [See p. 56D-E]

Plane Crashes. All men aboard were killed when a USAF RB-36 carrying 23 men and a USAF B-29 with 10 aboard crashed in Newfoundland Mar. 18. 35 men were killed Mar. 20 when a non-scheduled Transocean Air Line DC-4 en route from Roswell, N.M. to the Far East with military personnel crashed near Oakland, Calif. A U.S. Navy Mariner patrol bomber with 11 men aboard disappeared over the Caribbean off Puerto Rico Mar. 22. [See p. 48M-N] . . . Crashes Mar. 14: an Orient Airways plane near Dacca, East Pakistan (14 killed); an Egyptian military plane near Cairo (14 killed). 11 persons died Mar. 3 when a Canadian Pacific Comet jet airliner crashed on a takeoff from Karachi, Pakistan (first fatal crash of a commercial jet plane). [See p. 56G; Vol. XII, 130L]

Rail Accidents. 14 persons were killed & 40 injured Mar. 23 when a commuter train crashed into a standing freight near São Paulo, Brazil. The wreck of a suburban trolley car near Mexico City Feb. 21 resulted in 60 fatalities. (50 persons were injured and the Union Station in Washington, D.C. extensively damaged Jan. 15 when a PRR Federal Express passenger train crashed into the station after its brakes failed. The ICC reported Feb. 18 that the accident was due to incorrect adjustment of a valve in the train's airbrakes system.) [See p. 56G]

Highway Accident. Clarence Matlock, 32, of Washington, N.J. and 9 members of his family (his wife, mother, 2 sisters, 5 children) were killed near Washington Mar. 21 when their car collided with a trailer truck.

Storms. Tornadoes caused 19 deaths Mar. 12-14 in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi & Tennessee. [See Vol. XII, p. 305F] . . . 54 sailors were lost and 60 rescued Mar. 7 when the Egyptian minesweeper *Sollum* sank during a storm off Alexandria, Egypt. [See p. 56J] . . . Reports to Calcutta Mar. 16 said windstorms had caused 35 deaths, left 15,000 homeless and caused heavy crop damage in northeast India & East Pakistan. [See p. 48L] . . . USAF Airman 2/C Reis L. Leming of Toppenish, Wash. was awarded the Soldier's Medal in Washington Mar. 11 for having rescued 27 marooned persons from drowning during the English floods Jan. 31-Feb. 1. He was to be decorated by Queen Elizabeth II when he returned to England from a furlough. The Netherlands announced Feb. 20 it would not ask for direct U.S. dollar aid this year despite its flood disaster. (Dutch officials reported Feb. 21 that the North Sea floods innundated 330,000 acres, caused an estimated 2,000 deaths and $263 million property damage.) Russia announced Feb. 20 a relief donation to Holland of one million guilders ($250,000), half of which would be distributed through the Communist Trade Union Fed. [See p. 56E-F]

Ex-Queen Narriman, 19, of Egypt separated from ex-King Farouk in Rome Mar. 12 and flew to Zurich, Switz., leaving her son, King Ahmed Fuad II, one, with his father. She arrived in Cairo Mar. 23 to file suit for divorce. [See Vol. XII, p. 241D] . . . **Tommy Manville's** Mexican divorce in 1952 from his 11th wife, Mrs. Anita Francis Roddy-Eden Manville, was nullified by Judge Manuel F. Toro Flores in Nuevo Laredo, Mex. Feb. 28. [See Vol. XII, p. 268P] . . **Jane Froman** received $9,050 and Gypsy Markoff $9,580 in directed awards from Pan American Airways after a New York jury Mar. 18 rejected their $3½ million damage suit against the airline for injuries in the crash of a transatlantic airliner near Lisbon in 1943. Donald Ross, Miss Froman's ex-husband, lost a $100,000 suit against the airline for loss of her companionship as a result of the crash. [See Vol. VIII, p. 84N]

Married. Pianist-comedian Victor Borge, 44, to Mrs. Sarahbel Scraper Roach, 33, in Shawneetown, Ill. Mar. 17 (2d for both). . . . Actress Neva Patterson to stage producer Michael Ellis in New York Mar. 22. . . . Singer-actor Russell Nype, 28, to Mrs. Diantha Lawrence Mander, 26, in New York Mar. 7 (her 2d). . . . Film director Howard Hawks, 53, to ex-model Dee Hartford (Donna Higgins), 24, in Los Angeles Feb. 20 (his 3d). [See Vol. IX, p. 200P] . . . Actress Constance Dowling to film producer Ivan Tors in Yuma, Ariz. Feb. 25. . . . Mrs. Virginia G. Wallace Stettinius, widow of ex-State Secy. Edw. R. Stettinius, to tobacco broker Witcher Dudley Jr. in The Plains, Va. Feb. 21. . . . Auto heir Horace E. Dodge 2d, 52, to actress Gregg Sherwood, 29, in Palm Beach, Fla. Feb. 20 (his 5th). . . . Christine Cromwell Hoffman, Jas. H. R. Cromwell's daughter, to singer Bob Ellis in Key West, Fla. Dec. 29, 1952 (announced Mar. 1) (her 4th).

Divorced. Jean Perkins Freeman from Y. Frank Freeman Jr., son of Paramount Pictures pres., Feb. 2 in Hollywood. She charged drunkeness. . . . Lady Sarah Norton Astor, 33, daughter of British movie magnate Lord Grantley, by William Waldorf Astor, 45, 3d Viscount Astor (son of Virginia-born Lady Nancy Astor), in London Feb. 27. He named Oxford U. student Thomas Baring, 26, as co-respondent. [See Vol. XII, p. 315A] . . Airplane-maker Donald W. Douglas, 61, by Mrs. Charlotte Ogg Douglas, 61, in Los Angeles Mar 2 (cruelty). [See Vol. IV, p. 395G] . . . British actress Pamela Brown, 35, from British actor Peter Copley, 37, Feb. 23 in London (adultery).